

Bedford Gazette.



BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

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NEW SERIES.

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Select Poetry.



THE MOTHER'S SORROW.

BY RALPH.

Little Nellie sleeps so quiet;
With the flush yet on her brow;
And the little hands are folded,
And her voice is silent now.

And the eyelids droop so sadly,
O'er the cheek so pale and chill;
Oh! it pains my heart to breaking
Thus to see her lie so still.

I shall miss her in the morning,
When bird voices fill the air;
I shall miss her voice at evening,
When shall come the hour of prayer.

I shall never hear her lisping
"Keep me till the morning light,"
She has gone from earth to Eden,
Where the day is ever bright.

I shall never hear the patter
Of her little feet again,
Up and down the hall and stairway,
Like the gentle fall of rain.

I shall miss her ever, ever,
As along life's path I go,
And my heart is burdened ever,
With this sad, this mighty woe.

Yet I trust again to press her
To my heart in clasp eternal,
Where the grave and death are never,
And the path is ever vernal.

"YEARS AGO."

The joys of youth, how soon they die—
The dearest ever first of all—
Another heart, another friend,
Thus one by one they fall.
But life must change from day to day—
And though its course be slow—
How little is there often left
To tell of "years ago!"

But oh! when days have fled and gone—
When hearts have changed and browns are gray,
How sweet the fond remembrance then
Of moments past away!
How true the charm, when like a spell,
The scenes we pride to know,
Come back like shadows o'er the soul,
In dreams of "years ago!"

How sweet again when faint and old,
And life its course hath nearly run,
To know, amid the selfish world,
We yet are loved by one;
Then with that heart to speak again
Of all we would forego;
To live anew the faded past
As in those "years ago!"

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what they can teach.

Hours are golden links—God's tokens—
Reaching heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

Prohibition in Michigan.—The Detroit Free Press, after speaking of the failure of coercive temperance laws in other States, says:

"Let us look at home. In Michigan, prohibition was first adopted and the coercive law passed by the black republicans as a matter of votes; it has since been abandoned, and the law emasculated by them, also as a matter of votes. Everywhere else the black republicans have treated prohibition as a matter of votes. They have made the great temperance reform a football for the very worst party uses."

Rev. Mr. Kallach preached in Rockland, Me., on Sunday last. The crowded condition of the church is cited as evidence of the confidence with which the citizens regard Mr. K.—**Exchange.**

If Brigham Young had occupied the pulpit in the place of Mr. Kallach, the crowd, we suspect, would have been still larger.

Two young girls in Patterson, New Jersey, were arrested on Monday, convicted and fined for stealing flowers from a cemetery. Much pains had been taken by a mother to ornament the grave of her son, and just as the flowers were blooming most beautifully, they were all taken away by these thoughtless young girls.

Among the distinguished strangers in St. Louis on the 9th inst. were Chevalier Bosch, French Ambassador; Mr. W. Corcoran, of Washington; Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, and Gov. Izard, of Nebraska. They arrived on Sunday and took lodgings at Barnum's Hotel.

We learn from the Boston Transcript that Mrs. Patton, the woman who so heroically navigated a ship into California after her husband lost his mind, is now dangerously ill in that city with typhoid fever, consequent upon the fatigues and exposure incident to the voyage, and her untiring devotion to her husband. Capt. Patton, we regret to add, has lost both his sight and hearing.

Governor Bragg, of North Carolina, under a resolution passed by the Legislature of that State, contracted with W. J. Hubbard, of Richmond, for the casting of a bronze statue of Washington, after the one now in the Capitol of Virginia. The work is to cost \$10,000, and when finished is to be placed in front of the Capitol at Raleigh.

WHAT BAYARD TAYLOR THINKS OF TRAVELLING IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Bayard Taylor has returned to Stockholm from his northern trip, and in a letter to the Tribune, dated February 16, thus sums up the relative pleasures of travel in the Arctic and in tropical zones:

"It was precisely two months since our departure in December, and in that time we had performed a journey of 2,200 miles, 250 of which were by reindeer, and nearly 500 inside of the Arctic Circle. Our frozen noses had peeled off, and the new skin showed no signs of the damages they had sustained—so that we had come out of the fight not only without a scar, but with a marked increase of robust vitality.

"I must confess, however, that, interesting as the journey has been, and happily as we have endured its exposure, I should not wish to make it again. It is well to see the North, even after the South; but, as there is no one who visits the tropics without longing ever after to return again, so, I imagine, there is no one who, having seen a winter inside the Arctic Circle, would ever wish to see another. In spite of the warm, gorgeous, and ever-changing play of color hovering over the path of the unseen Sun—in spite of the dazzling auroral dances, and the magical transfiguration of the forests—the absence of true daylight, and of all signs of warmth of life-exercises at last a depressing influence on the spirits. The snow, so beautiful while the sunrise-setting illumination lasts, wears a ghastly monotony at all other times, and the air, so exhilarating, even at the lowest temperature, becomes an enemy to be kept out when you know his terrible power to numb and destroy.

"To the native of a warmer zone this presence of an unseen destructive force in Nature weighs like a night-mare upon the mind. The inhabitants of the North also seem to undergo a species of hibernation as well as the animals. Nearly half their time is passed in sleep; they are silent in comparison with the natives of the other parts of the World; there is little exuberant gaiety and cheerfulness, but patience, indifference, apathy almost. Aspects of nature which appear to be hostile to man often develop and bring into play his best energies, but there are others which depress and paralyze his powers. I am convinced that the extreme north like the tropics is unfavorable to the best mental and physical condition of the human race. The proper zone of man lies between 30 and 55 deg. north.

"To one who has not an unusual capacity to enjoy the experiences of varied travel, I should not recommend such a journey. With me the realization of a long cherished desire, the sense of novelty, the opportunity for contrasting extremes, and the interests with which the people inspired me, far outweighed all inconveniences and privations. In fact, I was not fully aware of the gloom and cold in which I had lived until we returned far enough southward to enjoy eight hours of sunshine and a temperature above the freezing point. It was a second birth into a living world. Although we had experienced little positive suffering from the intense cold, except on the return from Muoniovara to Haparanda, our bodies had already accommodated themselves to a low temperature, and the sudden transition to 30 deg. above zero came upon us like the warmth of June.

"Mr. friend, Dr. Kane, once described to me the comfort he felt when the mercury rose to 7 deg. below zero, making it pleasant to be on deck. The circumstance was then incomprehensible to me but is now quite plain. I can also realize the terrible sufferings of himself, and his men, exposed to a storm in a temperature of 47 deg., when the same degree of cold, with a very little wind, turned my own blood to ice.

"Most of our physical sensations are relative, and the mere enumeration of so many degrees of heat or cold gives no idea of their effect upon the system. I should have frozen at home last winter at a temperature which I found very comfortable in Lapland, with my solid diet of meat and butter and my garments of reindeer. The following is a correct scale of the physical effect of cold, calculated for the latitude of 65 deg. to 70 deg. north:

"15 degrees above zero—Unpleasantly warm.
"Zero—Mild and agreeable.
"10 deg. below zero—Pleasantly fresh and bracing.
"20 deg. below zero—Sharp, but not severely cold. Keep your fingers and toes in motion, and rub your nose occasionally.
"30 deg. below zero—Very cold; take particular care of your nose and extremities; eat the fattest food, and plenty of it.
"40 deg. below—Intensely cold; keep awake at all hazards, muffle up to the eyes, and test your circulation frequently, that it may not stop somewhere before you know it.
"50 deg. below—A struggle for life."

There is a family residing in this city, named Connell, from Ireland, who are laboring under the most singular and perplexing delusion. They say that remittances have been sent to them from Ireland, and that the letters have been taken out by other persons and rifled. The amount is variously estimated at between \$1,900 and \$2,500. The most singular part of the story is that whenever a court is held in our city they imagine that their own cases occupy much the whole time of the judges and counsel. The brother of the woman who claims to have been defrauded out of the money attends the courts, and actually supposes that the lawyers are speaking to his case. The decisions are taken by him as confirming his own rights.—*Trenton True American.*

The Lake Superior Chronicle has received information confirming the report which that paper published on the 14th of April last, of the murder of Mr. A. McEwen by the Indians. The body of the murdered man was found in Wood river, near where the road to Taylor's Falls crosses it.

Terrible Calamity.

Burning of the Steamship Louisiana in the Gulf of Mexico—Thirty-Nine Lives Lost.

An extra of the Galveston News, of the 31st ult., furnishes full details of the sad catastrophe, from which we make the following extracts:

"We have to record one of the most dreadful calamities that has ever happened in this country. The steamship Louisiana, Captain Shepherd, is now a total wreck, having been burnt some six or eight miles south-east of this city, in the Gulf, about one o'clock, A. M.

Our citizens were aroused by the unusual fire alarm, as the fire was in full sight. The first intelligence was the arrival of a boat from the unfortunate steamer, about sunrise, bringing some dozen passengers, our fellow citizen, Mr. Grover, being among the number.

Mr. Grover says that he had a berth on the starboard upper deck—that the first alarm was persons asking where the fire was; about one o'clock he stepped out of his room and discovered smoke, but no fire—passed around the stern of the harbor side, where he saw from twelve to twenty persons preparing to launch the quarter-boat. A moment after the flames burst up amidships; returned to the starboard side; saw a few lowering down the quarter-boat on that side; went to his room, picked up his shoes and coat, and returned and slid down with others into the boat on the harbor side. The engines were still running, but fortunately the boat was lowered down without filling.

After getting adrift they looked to discover if they could find any person to take on board, but could see nobody. There were twelve in the boat. Mr. G. learned from one on the boat that the tiller-ropes were broken—was probably burnt off, in consequence of which the steamer was unmanageable at the commencement of the fire. The first efforts of the Captain and officers appeared to be to reach the fire engine but did not succeed. All the communication between the forward and after part of the boat was cut off by the fire, which must have broken out near the furnace.

The harbor boat was being launched when we went into the other. He saw persons on the forward part of the steamer throwing things over—the hatch doors, &c., for the purpose of saving themselves. The working of the engines saved the steamer to leave the boat rapidly, so that those on the boat were unable to see or hear distinctly. The boat landed on the beach, near the point, about sunrise.

The steamship Galveston, reached her wharf about half past seven A. M., and among others, brought Mr. Chas. H. Hughes, the purser of the Louisiana.

Mr. Hughes confirms Mr. Grover's statement as regards the origin of the fire, which broke out in the fire room, twenty minutes past one. He states that the passengers were all asleep when the fire broke out; that the harbor boat capsized, and thinks some six or eight persons were lost at the time. Mr. H. and the engineer, Mr. Finn, jumped overboard on the hatch door, which they had thrown over. He says at that time, there were some thirty around him on boards and furniture which they had thrown over.

The Galveston and other vessels subsequently picked up a number of other persons. Several vessels were then employed to ply through the Gulf in hope of picking up others that might be floating about.

There was a large mail on board, and we hear of several large sums of money also lost, belonging to passengers, together with one hundred and fifty beavers that were on board.

A SNAKE TALE.

Says the lawyer: "Animals sometimes very nearly approach reason in their cunning."

"I got interested in the study of serpents down in Arkansas, where I spent the most of a year. I don't know why, but I was constantly watching them in new situations, and surrounding them with novel expedients. Of all kinds I experimented most with rattlesnakes and copperheads.

"One afternoon I seated myself on a little knoll in the woods to smoke and read—for I always had a book or newspaper with me—and had been enjoying myself for some time when I espied a copperhead making for a hole within ten feet of where I sat. Of course I threw down my book and cigar, and proceeded to try a new experiment. As soon as I stirred the rascal made a rush for the hole; but I caught his tail as he got nearly in and jerked him some twenty feet backward. He threw himself in a coil in no time, and waited for me to pitch in. But I concluded to let him try his hole again. After a while he started for it, stopping when I started, to coil himself up; but as I kept pretty quiet he recovered confidence and again went in. Again I jerked him out. No sooner did he hit the ground than he made a grand rush for the hole in a straight line for my legs! But that didn't work, for I got out of the way, and gave him another fling!

"This time he lay still a while, appearing to reflect on the course to be taken. After getting his head a little way in, he stopped and wiggled his tail, as if on purpose for me to grab it. I did so; and quicker than a flash he drew his head out and came within a quarter of an inch of striking me in the face. However, I jerked him quite a distance, and resolved to look out the next time. Well he tried the same game again, but it wouldn't work—I was too quick for him.

"This time he lay in a coil half an hour, without stirring. At last, however, he tried it once more. He advanced to within five feet of the hole very slowly, coiled again, and then the rascal got the start of me by one of the cutest things you ever heard of.

"How was that?" we all exclaimed, in one breath.

"Why," said the narrator, sinking his voice to the acme of solemnity, and looking as honest

and as sober as any man could look; "why he just turned his head toward my hand, and went down the hole tail first!"

From the Blair County Whig.

John H. Wintrobe.

A majority of the citizens of this Representative district elected John M. Gibney and John H. Wintrobe to the late Legislature. The estimation by which the former is held in Blair County, is so palpable, that it needs no notice at our hands; the latter, in the feelings of the people of Huntingdon county, is well told in the following article from the last Huntingdon Journal.

"OUR REPRESENTATIVE.—We recommend to our fellow-citizens, the propriety of getting up some substantial testimonial of their high appreciation of the laborious efforts in their behalf, of their late Representative Dr. John H. Wintrobe. We suggest, further, that said testimonial consist of a patent leather medal, with a medium sized hole therein, in which shall be placed a piece of red tape. Said medal to be presented to said gentleman immediately. Or if this be not approved by said constituents of said Wintrobe, then, we suggest a testimonial of thirty (30 cent) pieces of silver. This would be more appropriate and we are led to believe more acceptable. We offer this suggestion on the ground that a faithful servant deserves a kindly mention." Aside from all jokes, we cannot, for the life of us, see how a community could be humbugged in working up such material into Legislators. Has the county no better? To be sure she has, and let her hereafter use it. The nomination of such men will weaken our strength—as the past proves—until localism shall triumph; it must be stopped. Since Mr. Wintrobe has now some leisure, he can enlighten the people of the county on his refusing to support the opposition candidate for the State Treasuryship. The reasons he gave us, we did not consider ourselves authorized to publish. Events have since transpired, which bring us again to the original question. "Will Dr. Wintrobe explain?" to the public. We have been beset by many good men throughout the county for the reasons given us. We now reiterate that those reasons are unsatisfactory from events which have since transpired.

A pair of pretty posies, truly.

GOVERNOR POLLOCK AND THE MAIN LINE BILL.

R. H. Canan, Esq., of Johnstown, writing for the Harrisburg "Patriot and Union," is placing Gov. Pollock in rather an unenviable position on the Main Line Bill question. He is but saying what we have always asserted, that the Governor is a weak, imbecile, vacillating, hypocritical demagogue—a disgrace to the position he was accidentally selected to fill. Thank God his term of office is nearly out and his management at an end.

The writer referred to, in company with other gentlemen called upon Pollock, with a view of pointing out the objectionable features in the bill, hoping thereby to induce him to interpose his Executive power. He says:

"After supper I went with them to see the Governor. We found him alone in his room at his boarding house, and had a long interview with him. He treated us very kindly, and apparently listened with great attention to our suggestions and arguments. He admitted that there were many objectionable features in the bill, that if he could had the framing of it he would have had it differently done—that he had doubts as to some of its provisions being constitutional, but that the people were so anxious for a sale that he believed the present bill would be sustained by a majority of over one hundred thousand, and that he felt disposed to sign the bill. Although I felt confident he was mistaken as to the people being in favor of the bill, yet I believed the governor honestly thought so, and when I came home on Saturday, as many of you know, I contended very earnestly that if the Governor signed the bill it would be from the honest conviction of his mind that the people were in favor of it. I supposed that he would keep the bill until the last hour, in order to learn more fully the will of the people. When the news came on Monday that the bill was signed, my confidence in the integrity of the Executive was still unshaken, but when I received the information on Monday night that the bill was signed and the proposals for the sale in type at the time of our interview on Friday night, I came to the conclusion that if the Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, could so well at the HYPOCRITE, he could do worse, and I shall no longer spend my time in so useless a task as attempting to convince the people that Governor Pollock acted from pure motives in signing a bill, containing, according to his own testimony, many objectionable features, and many provisions not in accordance with the Constitution that he solemnly swore to support."

The Way they Get Rich in the West.—A friend of ours just returned from Kansas, where he has resided two years, tells of high prices of provisions in that region. Flour, last month, was selling at \$14 per barrel, molasses \$1 50 a gallon, pork 25 cents a pound, and other things at the same rate. The crops last year were poor, winter severe, killing many cattle, and the army of emigration so large as to devour all before them. To the question, how did you live?—the answer was prompt.—Live, said he, live on cracked corn; corn for breakfast; corn for dinner; and corn for supper. I have just learned to live; and if I had practised here for ten years, what I was forced to there, even at low wages, should have been a rich man.

New Haven Municipal Election.—New Haven, June 3.—At the municipal election held here yesterday, the Democrats carried all branches of the city government by about 500 majority.

Give him a Trade.

If Education is the great buckler of human liberty, well developed industry is equally the buckler and shield of individual independence. As an unending resource through life, give your son, equal with a good education, a good honest trade. Better any trade than none, though there is an ample field for the adoption of every inclination in this respect. Learned professions and speculative employments may fail a man, but an honest handicraft trade seldom or never—if its professor chooses to exercise it.—Let him feel, too, that honest laborcrafts are honorable and noble. The men of trades—the real creators of what is most essential to the necessities and welfare of mankind—cannot be dispensed with; they above all others, in whatever dispute they may be held by their more fastidious fellows, must work at the ear of human progress or all is lost. But few brown-handed trade-workers think of this, or appreciate the real position and power they possess.

Give your son a trade, no matter what fortune he may have or seem likely to inherit. Give him a trade and education—at any rate a trade. With this he can always battle with temporal want, can always be independent—and better independence with a moderate education, than all the learning of the colleges and wretched temporal dependence. But in this free land there can be ordinarily no difficulty in securing both the education and trade, for every youth, thereby fitting each and all to enter the ranks of manhood defiant of those obstacles which intimidate so many tradeless, professionless young men. Such are the peculiarities of fortune, that no mere possession can be counted so absolutely secure or protective to man. Hoarded thousands may be swept away in a day, and their once possessors left with neither the means of independence or of livelihood.

He was a Scandinavian King who decreed that his sons must learn useful trades or be cut off from their expected princely fortunes. They demurred, but obeyed the decree. The eldest as the easiest trade to learn applied himself to the basket-making. In time he reigned in his father's seat. In time, also, revolution came upon, and overthrew him, and he fled disguised, wandering companionless, save his wife and children, his sole resources for livelihood a recurrence to his humble, but honest and useful trade.

The sons of the rich as well as the poor, should be strengthened by this possession. It is a weapon of assault, of defence, which once fairly seized, can never be taken from a man's grasp. Think of it, parents! examine your boys' shumps, or rather study the "bent of their minds," and tastes,—and as of the best and most lasting services you can do for them, apply them to the learning of honest trades.

From the New Haven Register.

A GLORIOUS RETROSPECT.

The triumphs of the Democratic party of the United States, from its earliest organization to the present time, may challenge the history of political organizations for a parallel. By the strength and purity of its principles, it has maintained a triumphant supremacy during the most of the time since the adoption of the constitution. If it has occasionally failed, it has risen the mightier, for its temporary check; if the violence of attack, by its opponents, has in a few instances caused public sentiment to hesitate on the propriety of measures proposed by the democratic party, it has been sure to receive a hearty approbation, when "the sober second thought" had thoroughly digested the propositions. It has thus, against efforts the most powerful, and means both abundant and unscrupulously applied, established as the permanent policy of nations its own views of finance, and tariff, and State sovereignty, and the still more perplexing question of slavery, on a satisfactory, just, and permanent basis. It has carried creditably through wars which have been forced upon the government, without burdening the treasury or cramping the people. But all this has not been without effort—determined and persistent effort! At every step has the democratic party been assailed with the most outrageous abuse, the most merciless opposition. Its men, as well as its measures, have had to pass through storms of insult, obloquy, and misrepresentation; but, being right, they failed not to waver—being right, they were successful! It is the ordeal through which every "party of progress" is called to pass, and therefore is not to be regarded in the future any more than it has been in the issues of bygone days.

The history of the Maine Law crusade is fresh in every mind. The democratic party opposed it as "unwise and unjust." For this they were stigmatized and abused without stint, and in violence of the contest the democratic party was overthrown! But a few brief months have proved the democracy were right, and now all are forced to admit it!

Awful Death.—One night recently a servant girl in Auburn, New York, went to sleep leaving a light burning, which by some means set fire to the bed. Her screams aroused the family, but the bed was in flames, and before they could be extinguished the girl was burned to death, and her body almost reduced to a heap of cinders.

We understand (says the Boston Traveller) that among the numberless invitations that have been extended by the Bunker Hill Monument Association to be present on the 17th of June, Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Wayland, has been entirely unnoticed. Mr. Smith is ninety-four years old, and was a fier in the revolutionary army. He was in Boston on the 4th of last July, by invitation, and was received with marked honors.

Saved By a Cat.—Rome, it is said, was saved by the cackling of a goose. So a few nights since a family in Charleston was saved from death by fire through the "quintous cries" of a

domestic cat," by which they were awakened from deep sleep at the dead of night. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and designed, it is believed, to destroy the whole family, who, as it was, barely escaped with their lives.

MASSACRE OF THE SONORA EXPEDITIONISTS.

Whether, as it is stated in some of the publications regarding this tragical affair, Col. Crabb had pledged from the present Governor of Sonora, and from influential citizens of the State, that he and his party would be allowed to settle peacefully, or whether the expedition was of a wholly illegitimate character, there is no imaginable justification of the inhuman, wholesale butchery of the expeditionists, after they had laid down their arms and surrendered themselves to the Government forces. It was also as impolitic as it was inhuman. It is stated by an eye-witness that for six days the Americans defended themselves against overwhelming odds. Driven into one of the principal houses in the town, (Cavotta), harassed, exhausted, and probably without food, they maintained their position, until an arrow, bearing a lighted brand, fired into the thatch of the house, set it on fire, and the whole interior of the roof was soon in flames.

Further resistance was unavailing, and the survivors, fifty-one in number, marched out unarmed and surrendered to the Mexicans. Next morning the whole body, one lad of about fifteen years excepted, were shot in squads of five and ten each. In the first executions it was found that the calmness of the Americans composed their executioners, who shot too high or too low, in many cases only wounding their victims. The backs of the fated men were then turned to the troops, and then they fired with steady and deadly aim. Col. Crabb was reserved for a separate death. He was taken to the front of the house where he fought, his face turned towards a pillar, his hands tied and drawn above his head, and standing thus, was shot from behind. A Mexican then cut off his head with a knife, and carried it across the street, to the office of the Juez, where it was placed on a table, to satiate the gaze of his captors and butchers.

But the merciless crew were not satisfied with this fearful vengeance. Four men, sick, had been left at Sonora by Crabb. They occupied the house owned by E. E. Dunbar, Esq., on the American side of the line. On the 15th of April, at night, a party of twenty-five Mexicans came up from San Juan, went to Dunbar's house, took these poor sick men out of bed, tied them, and at dawn of day carried them to the foot of the hill, shot them like dogs on American soil, and left them to rot. A party of Papago Indians, more merciful, buried them. This violation of American soil is, at least, an outrage which our Government cannot overlook. We fear however, from the feeling prevailing in California at the sailing of the steamer, that the Californians will not await the slow action of the Government, but take the task of retribution into their own hands. Indeed, some of the journals predict that Sonora will be American territory within less than six months. The massacre at Cavotta, and the more revolting act which accompanied it, may lead to consequences of which the Mexicans dreamed not in the hour of their savage triumph.—*A. Y. Sun.*

WELL SAID.—A western lady who was not long since a New-England girl, writes to the Tribune from Iowa with reference to the recent discussion of the subject of Cookery, a letter from which we make the following pungent extract, commending it to the reflections of whomsoever it may concern:

"Believe me that we (women) are not so much slaves to the tyranny of husbands, dinners, children, and servants, as to ourselves, and false and social customs. We are afraid of each other. We don't live in reference to comfort, or to our own means, but to what people say of us or think of us, and to outstep this one or the other. I have seen and know women fitted to adorn any society in this country or any other, that did their own work, took care of their own children, kept bright hearthstones, and had happy husbands, and still found time to keep up with the current literature, write memorandums, and copy poetry. It is not necessary, but artificial labor that makes our women, drudges—eternal house cleanings, beginning in March, and lasting till May—again in September, and lasting till Thanksgiving. It is a pride of appearance of being thought good liver and crack house-keepers—for, let women say what they will, they are as jealous of this as poets (or politicians) are of each other."

A VILLAGE DESTROYED.—The Ogdensburg (St. Lawrence county, N. Y.) Sentinel says that on Monday morning of last week, the village of Brasher Iron Works, in that county, containing a thriving and busy population, was destroyed by fire. Before night the whole village, the foundry, machine shop, saw mills, and every dwelling in the place except six was consumed as with the besom of destruction. A fire that had previously raged in the woods was driven by a wind from a point or two south of west, like a hail storm, upon the doomed village. In one hour, forty-three buildings and from \$75,000 to \$100,000 worth of property was reduced to ashes, and forty families made homeless and houseless, without food or clothing and without the means of employment. The Sentinel states that the call for aid has not been unheeded. Villages in the immediate vicinity have done nobly for the relief of the sufferers.—Of the sufferers, Mr. L. W. Skinner, of Ogdensburg, is mentioned as the greatest, the loss of his firm being \$75,000 over insurance.

We hear nothing, says the Panola (Mississippi) Star, but the most favorable account from the wheat crop of our country. It appears that after the cold weather passed by, the wheat took a new start, and we are informed that the crop was never better than it will be this year.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!!
You are hereby ordered to parade at your usual place of training, on Saturday the 14th day of July, at 8 o'clock, A. M., in summer uniforms, with twelve rounds of blank cartridge. A full turnout is desired. By order of the Captain, WM. RITCHIEY, O. S.
June 26, 1857.

FOURTH OF JULY.
In accordance with the established custom, the coming anniversary of our Independence will be celebrated by the Bedford Riflemen and the Bedford Blues in the grove belonging to Mr. Samuel DeBaugh near the Hotel. An oration will be delivered by John H. Blymire, Esq., and the Declaration of Independence will be read. The dinner will be served by Mrs. DeBaugh at the Washington Hotel.
The citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and visitors to the Springs, are cordially invited to be present and participate with us on the occasion.
Tickets for the dinner may be obtained at the Washington Hotel, or from the Committee of Arrangements.

W. P. MOWER,
T. H. LYONS,
J. W. LINDERMANN,
LEVI SMITH,
June 26, 1857.—21. Committee.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for the passage of an act of Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a Bank of Issue with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the town of Bedford in the county of Bedford, and called the Bedford County Bank, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON,
WM. T. DAYGHERTY,
W. M. SCHILL,
A. KING,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
SAMUEL L. RUSSELL,
Bedford, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1857.—131

MORE NEW GOODS.
A. B. CRAMER & CO. have just opened another supply of SUMMER GOODS, rendering their assortment very complete. Beautiful new-style Calicoes, Large Robes, handsome White-Craps and St. Louis Shawls, Brilliants, &c. Superior French Cassimeres and striped Satins for Men's Wear; also a full supply of Carriages, Groceries, Mackerel, Herring, &c.
Country Produce wanted, and good prices will be given. Call and see our Stock and the prices.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
June 26, 1857.

GIFT BOOK STORE.
HANNAN & CO. would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that they have opened a GIFT STORE in the room of Mr. David Mann, where they have every variety of new and valuable Books, which will be sold at as low as the usual retail price—many of them for less. A superb GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. See BLUE FLAG.
Call soon. June 26.

Extract from a letter by the Rev. Mr. Churchill of Boston, who is now traveling for his health in the East.
"It gives me an ever present idea of the expansive enterprise of his countrymen, to find their commerce continually in his path wherever he goes. I have not visited any considerable city of Turkey, where I did not find the medicines of every country represented by Ayer's Cherry Patches. In Smyrna, Aleppo, Jaffa, Jerusalem and Constantinople, we see in each, on the door post of some lazzaretto, the peculiar looking card of Dr. AYER, saying in a language which not one in a thousand of the people can read, *Ayer's Cherry Patches, sold in every city, and in every country, and sold here, in the United States, by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.*"
The card which the cross-legged muselman uses to see the bottles, with their English, Spanish, French and German faces turned towards the crowd, and on enquiring we are told that foreigners are not the only purchasers, but the true believers themselves have their trust in fate to try this product of American skill, where they find there is no other cure for them.
I was told yesterday that the Cherry Patches had been presented to the Sultan, and is now in constant use in his harem, and in the hospitals of the Empire.
June 12, 1857.—1m.

What is Democracy?
DEMOCRACY represents the great principles of progress. It is onward and outward in its movements. It has a heart for action and motives for a world. It constitutes the principle of diffusion and is to humanity what the centrifugal force is to a revolving orb of a universe. What nation is to them, Democracy is to principle. It is the soul of action. It confers to the providence of God. It has confidence in man and an abiding reliance in his high destiny. It seeks the largest liberty, the greatest good and the surest happiness. It aims to build up the great interests of the many, in the best detriment of the few. It remembers the past, without neglecting the present. It establishes the present, without fearing to provide for the future. It cares for the weak, while it permits no injustice to the strong. It conquers the oppressor, and prepares the subject of tyranny for freedom. It melts the bigot's heart to meekness, and reconciles his mind to knowledge. It dispels the cloud of ignorance and superstition, and prepares the people for instruction and self-respect. It adds wisdom to legislation, and improved judgment to government. It favors enterprise that yields to many, and an industry that is permanent. It is the pioneer of humanity—the conservator of nations. IT FAILS ONLY WHEN IT CEASES TO BE TRUE TO ITSELF.

A DYE FOR THE HAIR.—Perfection is not attained by accident and chance, there is no cross-to-it to universal favor. The world will not be blown like chaff into a channel indicated by imitators. Witness the last anchored fame of BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE, won by watching when others slept, sustained by intrinsic worth and truthfulness to nature. Warranted not to disappoint the hopes of those who use it. Made and sold, or applied at the wig factory 233 Broadway, New York. See that each box has Wm. A. Barchilon on, no others are genuine. Sold by Dr. Reamer.
June 12—1m.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.
The great and principal characteristics of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR consist: 1st. Of its never-failing and unique property, as soon as applied to any external injury, to CHECK INFLAMMATION instantly, and rapidly to reduce it. This feature constitutes its great power to alleviate the pain of burns and scalds, and of other painful diseases, in so incredibly short a space of time, and as will appear from the few testimonials hereto annexed. Every intelligent mind is fully aware that, in all cases of external injury, the pain is produced by inflammation of the injured parts; and, therefore, if you remove the cause, the effect must cease. 2d. Its purificative properties neutralize the poison that may lurk in the system, and, when applied to the sores, draw rapidly all impure matter to the surface, and effect its—hence the great discharge it produces from sores occasioned by burns—and when applied to old and inveterate sores, Salt Rheum, or other cutaneous diseases.

Each box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signature of C. V. CLICKER & Co., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. Price 25 cents per box.

All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clicker & Co., 51 Barclay street New York.
May 8, 1857.—2m.

THE PREVAILING COUGHS AND COLDS.
The speediest, most popular, and generally admitted positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, soreness of the chest, tickling in the throat, &c., is Clicker's Sugar-coated Vegetable Purgative Pills. They afford almost immediate relief; and the most eminent of the faculty recommend them exclusively in these diseases. To enhance their value, being coated with sugar, they have no taste whatever, and of medicine so that a child can take them as easily as peppermint drops; and then again they produce not the slightest sensation of gripe or nausea. In short they are so much superior to any other known medicine that a single trial will make any person a patron of them for life; and so assured is the proprietor of this, and so confident of their never-failing virtues that he will immediately return the money paid for them in all cases where they do not give the most unqualified satisfaction.
June 5, 1857.—2w.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.—If afflicted with Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or any disease arising from an unhealthy or impure condition of the blood, use Hurley's Sarsaparilla. For sale by every extensive druggist.

TIMELY ADVICE.—To those who are subject to Coughs and Colds, and those various Pulmonary diseases incident to our climate at this season of the year, we would advise the trial of a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pulmonary Syrup, by this time well known to our community, as a medicine that stands higher for its curative properties than any other medicine with which we are acquainted. It is a matter of wonder to us that any person will allow a Cough or Cold to fasten on the lungs when so pleasant a remedy is at hand.

To be had at the Store of Mr. Samuel DeBaugh in Bedford—and at Mr. Cole's Store in Schellsburg.

30,000 Lbs. of Wool Wanted
AT THE
GLOBE FACTORY.
Near Mentzer's Mill, Middle Woodbury Tp., Bedford Co., Pa.

JOHN KEAGY, the proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he will continue to manufacture all kinds of WOOLLEN GOODS. He has on hand any quantity of Premium Patent Coverlets, Blankets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Tweeds, Sattinets, Flannels, both barred and plain, Woollen Carpets, Rag Carpets, and Stocking Yarn, of all kinds. As he has made another very important addition to his already extensive and improved machinery, unqualified in this or any of the adjacent Counties, he flatters himself that he is now in a position to manufacture and finish goods, in a style superior to any in this line, in this section of the State.

N. B.—The highest price will be paid for Wool, in Goods or Cash.
M. Woodbury tp., May 22, 1857.—St.

NOTICE TO RETAILERS.
In pursuance of an act of Assembly approved the 5th day of May, 1854, requiring the Treasurer of each county to publish, in the month of April and May of each year a list of all Retailers of Foreign and Domestic Goods, Wares and Merchandise, notice is hereby given to retailers in classes as directed by law that the Taxes must be paid to the County Treasurer on or before the 1st day of August next.

Class	License
A. B. Cramer & Co	12
Nicholas Lyons	14
W. R. Wapp	13
Samuel DeBaugh	13
Samuel Brown	14
Samuel DeBaugh & Co	14
Samuel Fran	14
J. & M. Shoemaker	14
Sarah Potts	14
Isaac Lippel	14
Wm. Schaffer	14
Colin Leary	14
Agnes Annold, Hardware	14
John Sarnoff, Hardware	14
Blymire & Hartley, hardware	14
Dr. B. F. Barry	14
Dr. F. C. Reamer	14
Adam Ferguson	14
A. L. DeBaugh, eating house	8
Joseph Bolinger do	5
Jacob Barnhart, Bedford Township	14
Barndick, Lowery & Co Broadtop	12
Flack & Eichelberger	13
David Herd	14
Alex Port & Co	14
Bergle & Evans, Colerain	14
Alex C. James	14
James S. Beckwith	14
Thomas Anderson, Cumberland Valley	14
Thomas Fisher	14
Daniel B. Anderson	14
Thomas Gowden	14
John Nyeom & Son, East Prov	14
D. A. T. Black	14
Landbecker & Pea	14
John Dasher, Hopewell	14
Thomas King	14
Mahara, King & Co	14
Val B. Wertz, Harrison	14
John W. Smith	14
Andrew J. Suively	14
John Hollegas, Juniata	14
Wm. Keyser	14
Hillegas & Mowry	14
Levis N. Fyan	14
Joseph Gauden	14
Pr. Hildebrand	14
David S. Bergstresser, Liberty	14
David Datt	14
John Cypher	14
Steel & Entrieks	14
Patrick Mitchell	14
Saxton & Fockler	14
James Devore Jr., Londonderry	14
Burns & Thorp	14
Thomas J. Butler	14
Daniel Fletcher, Monroe	14
Emmanuel O'Neal	14
James R. O'Neal	14
John Wade, Napier	14
W. States & Co West Prov	14
Murray & Bro	14
James R. Barndick & Co	13
James M. Barndollar	14
Thomas Ritchey	14
Fisher & Barnett	14
Nicholas Kountz	14
B. F. Horn & Bro. Schellburg	14
A. Bonn	14
E. Stahler & Son	14
Jacob Miller	14
Colvin & Robinson	14
M. Schell & Son	14
John Schell	14
F. D. Ragle, St. Clair	14
G. B. Amick & Bro	14
George Hinesling	14
Gideon D. Trout	14
Isaac S. Wright & Co	14
Simon Hershman	14
Thomas B. Smith	14
John Cavender, Southampton	14
Wm. Lashley	14
Kirk & Fleischer	14
Rice & Miller	14
John M. Waters, Union	14
John Greenman, M. Woodbury	13
John W. Dungan	10
G. R. Barndollar	14
Simon Beards	14
Michael Pote	14
John Wiegarter, Eating House	8
Piper & Scott, St. Woodbury	14
George Kaufman	14
D. F. Beck	14
D. F. Beck	14

O. DYER, Treasurer.
Best Quality Juniata Hammered Iron,
Of all sizes, constantly on hand at Blymire and Hartley's, at Forge prices, for cash or its equivalent. Orders for extra sizes promptly attended to. Also Rolled Iron, Nail Rods, Strap Iron, and Steel.

GREAT ARRIVAL!
of Spring GOODS

The undersigned has just returned from the Eastern cities with a large stock of Spring Goods; and is now exhibiting at

CREAP SIDE
a general assortment of new style of Spring Goods, comprising, in part, Ladies' Dress Goods, Duca Crocoveilla Chull, fancy and plain De Laine, Brilliants, Lawns, Calicoes, &c. &c.

For gentlemen's and boys' wear Cassimeres, Cassinets, Canton Cloth, Shepperd Check, Cottonades, &c.
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woollen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup molasses, white and brown Sugars, green and black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c., Hardware, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange.
The undersigned will sell cheap for cash or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of custom.

G. W. RUPP.
April 10, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendents of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

Shryock & Smith,
Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gift Mouldings for Frames, etc., etc., whole-sale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the Estate of Frederick Clair, late of Union township, Bedford County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to the subscriber immediately, and those having claims will present them properly for settlement.

JACOB G. DIVELEY, Adm'r.
May 8, 1857.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture, consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Case seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Brackets, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGELE, Jr.
May 29, 1857.

PAYETTE SPRINGS.

This highly agreeable and attractive Mountain resort, has been leased by the subscriber. New buildings for improvements, for recreation, amusement, and bathing, in process of erection during the past, will be ready for the accommodation of visitors the present season. The purifying healing properties of the waters of these springs have been fully tested by chemical analysis, and the experience of individuals proves their efficiency.

THEY NEVER FAIL TO CURE

Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by freely drinking the water, & eruptions by bathing and external applications of the deposit of the stream. These waters are chalybeate of iron, with portions of magnesia and salts. In addition to the elevated, beautiful and pleasant mountain location of these Springs, they are in the midst of classic ground—wild, romantic and picturesque scenery—caverns, catclaws and cascades. Within a circuit of four or five miles are FORT NECESSITY.

Washington's First Battle Field.
Washington's Spring and Meadows, which he owned to the day of his death—Dunbar's Camp—Braddock and Jumonville's graves—Delancy's Cave—Ohio Pyle and Cumberly Falls and the Cascades of Meadow Run—easy of access on horseback or in vehicles, to be had at the Springs. The streams and woods abound in trout and game, affording a rich field for the disciples of Walton and Nimrod.

Situate within five minutes walk of the National Road, with regular daily lines of stages passing East and West, connecting with Pittsburg Steamboats at Brownsville, and with the cars of Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad at Connellsville, render these Springs convenient of access in a short day ride from Cumberland and Pittsburg.

The advantages of our location—our moderate charges, earnest desire and the exertions we will use to give entire satisfaction, and to make our guests comfortable, we hope will not fail to render the *Payette Springs* one of the most popular and agreeable summer resorts in the country. The present lessee has been employed at the Springs during several seasons in the capacity of Superintendent, and he flatters himself that his experience in this and other public houses will not fail in being useful to himself, and in contributing to the comfort and pleasure of his patrons.

Persons wishing to engage rooms, or to make further inquiry will please address the proprietor at Fayette Springs P. O. or at Uniontown, Fayette County, Penna.

W. F. BABCOCK.

June 19, 1857.—6t
CARPETING! CARPETING!—Will be found at REED'S STORE from 50 cts. to 1.50, of the best make and material.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

The undersigned having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting, in part, of Ladies Dress Goods, black and fancy Silks, plain and figured Delaines, Poplins, Challies, Lawns, Brilliants, White Goods, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c. &c. Sheetings, Crash, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings, fancy and union Cassimeres, Cloths, and a general assortment of Mens and Boys Summer Ware of all descriptions, single and double CARPET Chain, all colors. Boots, Shoes and Hats in Great Variety, Hardware, Queensware, Brooms and Buckets, Groceries, Syrup, Molasses, white and brown Sugar, green and black Teas, Fish, Tobacco, Indigo, Spices, Dye stuffs, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap, as they are determined not to be undersold by any one. Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a general share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
April 17, 1857.
[Wanted, 5000 lbs. Bacon, at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, for which the highest Market price will be paid.]

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THE duties of the School will be resumed on Tuesday, April 14th, in the LARGE THREE STORY BUILDING situated on the corner of Main and ——— streets. Male and Female departments distinct. The services of a thoroughly educated young Lady of Vermont, have been secured as teacher of Music, &c., &c. The services of other competent teachers also have been secured as assistants.

TERMS per Quarter of 11 weeks, including Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Washing, Light, and Fuel, \$35.00.

EXTRA CHARGES.

MUSIC, \$10.00
USE OF INSTRUMENT, 2.00
FRENCH, 5.00
DRAWING, AND PAINTING IN WATER COLORS, each 5.00
ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE WORK, 5.00
OIL PAINTING, 10.00
SHELL WORK, 5.00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

1st Grade, 4.00
2nd do, 5.00
3d do, 6.25

REV. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH, Principal.
April 3, 1857.

NOTICE.
All persons interested, will please take notice that I have left my Books, notes, &c., in the hands of JOHN ALST, Esq., where those indebted are requested to call and make payment without delay, and save costs.

MOSES STINE.
April 24, 1857.

Mrs. S. E. Potts
Is just receiving and opening an elegant assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, embracing all the latest styles and patterns of Ladies Dress Goods, to which she invites their especial attention. Also a superior assortment of Trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Gaiters, Boots, Slippers, Parasols, Skirts, Hosiery, Collars, Capes, &c., &c.
Bedford, April 24, 1857.

Shoe, Glassware, and Variety STORE.

ADAM FERGUSON
Has just received an opened and elegant assortment of goods in his line, to which he invites the attention of the public, satisfied that he can please all tastes.
Bedford, April 24.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS** of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.
Bedford, May 23, 1856.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!
The Elegant Assortment of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**

Just received and opened at
REED'S CHEAP STORE IN BEDFORD

having created quite an excitement in our usually quiet town, the subscriber feels confident that he can exhibit such a stock of Goods as will meet the general wants of both town and country, at fair prices. As it will cost nothing to examine his Stock he invites all in want of either substantial or Dress Goods to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB REED.
May 1, 1857.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

This property has, during the last year, passed into the hands of a company, who, in addition to the former buildings, have erected a handsome and commodious Hotel building, and two spacious bath-houses, and have ornamented and improved the grounds. The hotel buildings will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 16th of June inst, and kept open until the 1st of October. Passengers from Baltimore or Philadelphia reach the Springs in one day via Pennsylvania railroad, the completion of the Broadtop Rail Road leaving but twenty miles of staging over a fine road. Mr. Willard, formerly of Washington city, and recently of the Barnett House, Cincinnati, will superintend the Hotel. To invalids, generally, the Bedford waters, in connection with the mountain air, are perhaps more highly beneficial than any other in the Union.

P. GOSSLER, President Bedford Springs Company.
June 12, 1857.

Notice
To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of surveys with promptness. Also, will attend to job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.
June 12, 1857.

Fish, Fish!

NEW MACKEREL just received. HEAD and HERRING expected daily, and for sale for cash or Country Produce only.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 1, 1857.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY.

The subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Bedford County that they continue to carry on the above establishment in Middle Woodbury, in all its various branches, and are prepared to fill all orders in their line on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. They will sell castings by the ton, or give them to sell on commission at fair rates. Persons desiring castings either on commission or otherwise, will address the subscribers at Woodbury, Bedford county.

We make the Loop and self-sharpening Plough, and warrant them. They can also be had on commission.

ABRAHAM KEAGY & CO.
May 15, 1857.—1m.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said Company, that the annual election for President and Directors of said Company will be held at the Bedford Springs on the first Monday—sixth day—of July next.

S. L. RUSSELL, Secretary.
June 10th, 1857.

LOOK OUT.

The Vendue Notes given at the sale of Samuel Zimmers, deceased, are now due, and all who neglect to pay them on or before the 20th July next, or any other debts due said Estate, will have to pay Costs, without respect to persons.

JOHN S. RITCHIEY, DANIEL DIBERT, Ex'ors.
June 19, 1857.

NOTICE.

The undersigned desires to inform the teachers of the Common Schools of Bedford County, and those who desire to prepare themselves to teach in the County, that he will open a School in Bedford, on the Normal principle, for their instruction, free of charge for tuition. The School will continue open three months from the 1st of July. It is expected that those who desire to teach during the next winter, will endeavor to attend. From the first Monday in Sept., to the close of the School, will be regarded as the time for a general meeting of all the teachers in the County, for the purpose of exercising in those branches taught in the Common Schools. This will also afford a favorable opportunity for teachers to obtain permanent certificates, provided they stand an approved examination at the close of the term.

H. HECKERMAN, County Superintendent.
June 19, 1857.

FREE EXHIBITION.
COME ONE! COME ALL!

There will be an exhibition of the mowing part of *Manny's Celebrated Reaper and Mower*, at Bedford, Pa., June 25th, (Thursday) at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons desiring to secure a complete and efficient machine for their harvest, or next, are respectfully invited to attend.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY, Agents.
June 19, 1857.

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter lands with cash and warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections and attend to all legal business generally.

ALSO,
LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS & LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located in Leavenworth City and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate Business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES.
W. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver st. New York.
Philadelphia.—Seiger, Lamb & Co. North 3d Street; James, Kent & Sauter, do.; Lefever & Scribble, do.; Drexill & Co. Bankers, do.
Washington City, D. C.—Hon. R. J. Atkinson, 3d Auditor, Treasury Department; Chubb & Bros. Bankers.

Carlisle, Pa.—Edward Shower, Hon. J. H. Graham.
Huntingdon, Pa.—Wm. B. Leas, David Blair, Esqrs.

Bedford.—Hon. Job Mann, G. N. Bowman, Schellsburg.—Duncan McVicker, Esq.
March 20, 1857.—1y.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Mill Property, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, in complete running order, having two pairs of Burrs, and all necessary fixtures of the most approved kind. In connection with the Mill there are two dwelling houses, with a Barn and all necessary outbuildings. The purchaser can have any amount of land adjoining he may desire, under two hundred acres—some cleared and under fence, with first rate meadow.

There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, in the very best timber region in Bedford County.

This property is very desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it before purchasing elsewhere. Apply either to JOHN CESSNA in Bedford, or to the subscriber.

WM. CESSNA.
March 20, 1857.

EVERHART, ASHCUM, & CO. Forwarding and Commission Merchants, HOPEWELL, P. A.</

Protest against the Bill for the Sale of the Main Line.

The undersigned place on the Journal of the Senate the reasons for voting against the passage of the House bill No. 852, (re-print on Senate file No. 1127), entitled "An Act for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works."

1st. Because, although professing to offer the Main Line to the highest bidder, the bill discriminates so largely in the conditions of sale, terms of payment, and the exemption from taxation, in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, as almost to exclude bona fide competition. And yet it empowers irresponsible individuals to bid for the purpose of speculation, by authorizing them, if they should become the purchasers, to assign and transfer their right to the said Main Line, under said purchase, to any Railroad or Canal company created by the laws of the Commonwealth. The privilege of transfer, under such circumstances, without increasing competition, gives color to the assertion that the bill has been so framed as to enable private parties—now engaged in procuring this legislation—to purchase merely for the purpose of selling at an advance, as an indemnity for their services.

2d. Because, although the bill purports to be a sale of the Main Line, in reality, more resembles a gift to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, if that company should obtain it on the terms proposed. The extraordinary extension of credit, the low rate of interest, the release of the tonnage tax, and the exemption, forever, from all other taxation or duties for State purposes, will enable that company to liquidate every dollar of the purchase money before the last payment shall be made, by merely appropriating for that purpose, the taxes from which they are thus released.

3d. Because the release of the tonnage tax is not accompanied with such a limitation upon the future rate of dividends of said company, as will cause said release to ensure to the benefit of the trade and commerce of the State. Such a limitation would be in accordance with the original design of the enterprising citizens of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and of the various municipalities who subscribed so liberally to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, not expecting or desiring large dividends upon their investments, but to promote the great public objects above referred to.

4th. Because the bill provides that in the event of the Pennsylvania Railroad company becoming the purchaser, said company shall not only be exempt from the tonnage tax, now amounting to \$226,000 per annum, but that in addition, it shall be released from the payment of all other taxes or duties to the Commonwealth on its capital stock, bonds, dividends or property. The latter amount from which the Pennsylvania Railroad company would be thus relieved, may be moderately estimated at one hundred thousand dollars a year.

Such an exemption from taxation is not only without precedent, but should be deprecated as establishing an exceedingly dangerous one; and is in violation of that principle of equality of taxation so fundamental in our form of government.

5th. Because the bill does not contain a sufficient guarantee that the Western division of the Main Line "shall be kept in good repair and operating condition;" thus establishing an invidious distinction between the Eastern and Western portions of the State, although both have contributed proportionally to the burden of constructing and maintaining the entire line.

6th. Because the bill does not require that the President and Directors of the company, purchasing said line, should be citizens and residents of the State. The importance of such a requirement is manifest from the fact, that under our general law, only a majority of the Directors of Canal and Railroad companies need be resident citizens; and by some special charters even a majority is not necessary. In fact, the management of several of these companies is located entirely out of the State. Thus, by the provisions of this bill, the Main Line may pass into the hands of those whose rival interests and feelings would not afford any guarantee that it would be managed so as to subserve the great objects of its construction.

7th. Because, if the Pennsylvania Railroad company should become the purchaser, there should be a provision, that the State, or the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, shall retain a voice in the direction of the affairs of the Consolidated Line, irrespective of, and although they may part with the stock now held by them in said company. So important a work should not be managed as much with reference to the interests of stockholders, as to those great public objects of trade and commerce already referred to.

8th. Because the charter of any company purchasing said Main Line is made and declared perpetual; and there is not such a proper or sufficient reservation of legislative control as to enable the Legislature, in the future, to protect the general interests of the Commonwealth and her citizens.

WILLIAM WILKINS,
N. B. BROWN,
JOHN CRESSWELL, JR.,
WILLIAM L. WELSH,
JAMES H. WALTON,
HENRY FETTER,
THOMAS P. KNOX,
JOSEPH LAUBACH,
JOSEPH ELY,
GEORGE P. STEELE,
JOHN C. EVANS,
GEORGE W. BROWER,
RICHARDSON WRIGHT,

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford Run, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet-Making Business in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of the Run, immediately opposite the store of Capt. Wm. States, where he is prepared to make furniture of every kind, either plain or ornamental, on reasonable terms. Persons commencing house-keeping, can be supplied on short notice with every article of furniture they may desire.

He keeps a horse and harness, and will make coffins to order, and attend funerals on accommodating terms.

MORTZ KLAHRE.

Bloody Run, May 22, 1857.

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned against fishing, hunting, or otherwise trespassing upon my farm in Bedford Township, as I will prosecute any who do so without leave, without respect to persons.

PHILIP ZIMMERS.

June 19, 1857.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age, the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation. Only three years have elapsed since the discovery (who spent a decade in studying, experimenting, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds, or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones, Habitual Constiveness, Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Piles, Erysipelas, Pulmonary Disease, Female Irregularities, Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis, And all Skin diseases.

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors' knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from such ailments. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparent to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

This medicine can be procured at all extensive Drug Houses.

July 4, 1856—15*.

THE MENDEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

Boards taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DENTIST.

Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations in and about the mouth. Teeth firmly and perfectly extracted, and all diseases of the mouth and throat, attended to with skill and success. Charges moderate, and all operations guaranteed.

J. P. TENNANT, DENTIST.
Office on East Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.

JOHN BORDER, GUNSMITH.

Will attend to all business in his line in the best style, on short notice and reasonable terms.

Shop at the east end of Bedford.

Dec. 12, 1856.—1y.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Campbell Hendrickson, late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY J. BRUNER, Adm'r.

May 15, 1857.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Russell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

We ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

STONEWARE!

CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS of all sizes, BUTTER DISHES, from one to one and a half gal. on PITCHERS, all of which are best quality.

For sale by ADAM FERGUSON.

Jan. 9, 1857.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. On and after Monday, March 24, 1857, two passenger trains a day, each way (except Sundays) will run between HOPEWELL & HUNTINGDON. Leaving Hopewell at 12:15 P.M. & 6:10 P.M. Arriving at Huntingdon at 9:10 A.M. & 5:40 P.M. Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for East and West, via Penn'a R. R.

THOS. T. WEIRMAN, Sup't.

Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan, Nothing has ever been discovered by man, like that wonderful product of tropical flowers, The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.

March 6, 1857.

Drug, Paint and Glass Wholesale WAREHOUSE.

Corner of Tenth and Market Streets, Office in second story, PHILADELPHIA.

We invite attention to our enlarged stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., selected expressly for our sales, and comprising one of the finest assortments in the United States, which we offer at low prices, for cash or approved credit.

WE MANUFACTURE very extensively: Premium Pure White Lead, (best), Kensington Pure White Lead, Pearl Snow White Lead, "Veille Montagne" French Zinc, (best), Pure Snow White American Zinc, Philadelphia Snow White Zinc, Silver's Plastic Fire and Weather-proof Paints, Chrome Greens, Yellows, and colors generally.

AGENTS FOR:

Porter's superior Alkaline Window Glass, Genuine French Plate Glass, (warranted), The New Jersey Zinc Company's products, Tilden and Newell's N. Y. Varnishes, Brooklyn Premium Pure White Lead, Hampden Permanent Greens, Pure Ohio Catawaga Brandy, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF:

French and English Plate Glass, French and English Window Glass, Colored and Engraved Window Glass, Daguerrotype Glass, Hammered Plate for Floors and Sign-Lights, Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN:

Druggists' Articles generally. Painters' Sale of all descriptions, Hydraulic and Roman Cement, Calced and Land Plaster, Paper Makers' Clay, Sarsin White, &c., &c.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Store, N. W. cor. of Tenth and Market Sts., Factory, Junction York Avenue, Crown and Callow Hill Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

April 17, 1857—3m.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

ATTENTION.

Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.

The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to Brownell & Brothers' Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.

Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give an idea of its variety:

Coats, from	\$1.00 to \$25.00
Pants,	62 9.00
Vests,	50 8.00

In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.

If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of

M. SHOENTHAL & CO.

July 4, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved on the 25th inst. by mutual consent. All persons having accounts with the firm will please settle immediately. The books are in the hands of John H. Rush.

JOHN H. RUSH.

JOHN HENDERSON.

N. B. The Marble Business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he invites his friends and the public generally, to give him their patronage. All orders promptly attended to.

JOHN H. RUSH.

March 27, 1857.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

Daily Mail Stages from Alleghippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the firm of BARNOLLAR, LOWRY & CO., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandise, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Goshenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, De-lanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon short profits as can be had in the country.

Geo. R. BARNOLLAR, John F. LOWRY, JOHN C. EVERHART, C. W. ASHCROFT.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

W. HOERKENS, UPHOLSTERER.

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite special attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of Heinsling & Brideham, in the Dry goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Geo. Heinsling, who is duly authorized to make all collections and pay all debts.

GEO. HEINSLING, JNO. G. BRIDEHAM.

The undersigned will continue the business in the same place, where he will be pleased to wait on all who may give him a call.

GEO. HEINSLING.

Jan. 27, 1857.

Bedford Hotel, And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

Boards taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended to by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.

JOHN HAFFER.

March 16, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING.

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situated in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOE MANN, G. H. SPANG.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOE MANN, G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.

Mrs. GOODZEIT, would announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has received and opened an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, of the latest styles, and respectfully invites them to give her a call. Her VELVET and BONNET TRIMMINGS will be found to be very superior, and she is satisfied that she can please all tastes. Her terms moderate, as usual.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead.)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place, and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No. 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to.

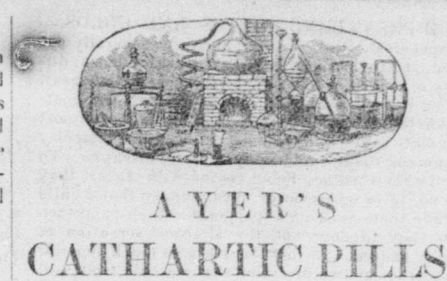
Sept. 5, 1856.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37 1/2 cents per box.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

White Teeth and a Perfumed Breath can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fever, Gout, Trichina, Nerve-aches, Tremulousness, Headaches, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. Induced, very few are the diseases in which